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From Monday July 23. to Thursday July 26. 1705.

By the QUEEN,

A PROCLAMATION,

For a PUBLICK THANKSGIVING.

ANNE R.

WE do most Devoutly and Thankfully Acknowledge the great Goodneſs and Mercy of Almighty God, who has continued to Us His Protection and Aſſiſtance in the Juſt War, in which, for the Common Safety of Our Realms, and for Diſappointing the Boundleſs Ambition of France, *We are now Engaged; and hath given to Our Arms, in Conjunction with Our Allies, under the Command of* John *Duke of* Marlborough, *Captain-General of Our Land-Forces, after their having forced the* French *Lines in the* Spaniſh Netherlands, *a Signal and Glorious Victory over the Forces of Our Enemies within thoſe Lines; And therefore duly Conſidering that ſuch great and publick Bleſſings do call for publick and ſolemn Acknowleagments, We have thought fit, by the Advice of Our Privy Council, to Iſſue out this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby Appointing and Commanding, That a General Thankſgiving to Almighty God, for theſe his Mercies, be Obſerved throughout Our Kingdom of* England, *Dominion of* Wales, *and Town of* Berwick *upon* Tweed, *upon* Thurſday *the Twenty third Day of* Auguſt *next. And for the better and more Religious and Orderly Solemnizing the ſame, We have given Directions to the Archbiſhops and Biſhops of this Our Kingdom, to compoſe a Form of Prayer, ſuitable to this Occaſion, to be Uſed in all Churches and Chapels, and other Places of Publick Worſhip, and to take Care for the timely Diſperſing thereof through their reſpective Dioceſes. And We ſtrictly Charge and Command, That the ſaid Publick Day of Thankſgiving be Religiouſly Obſerved by all Our Loving Subjects, as they tender the Favour of Almighty God, and upon Pain of ſuffering ſuch Puniſhments, as We may juſtly Inflict on all ſuch as ſhall Contemn or Neglect the Performance of ſo Religious and Neceſſary a Duty.*

Given at Our Court at *Kenſington*, the Twentieth Day of *July*, 1705. In the Fourth Year of Our Reign.

GOD Save the QUEEN.

From Prince Eugene's Camp at Romanengo, July 16. N. S. On the 9th Inſtant the Count de Vehlen, who had been detached two days before with 500 Horſe towards Soncino, ſent Advice, That 600 of the Enemy's Horſe were come into the Neighbourhood of that Place: Whereupon it was reſolved the whole Army ſhould march that way; and ſome Horſe and Foot were ſent out to ſupport the Count de Vehlen, and endeavour to ſurround this Detachment of the Enemy's Forces; But the Count de Vehlen having met with it about 11 at night, attacked the Enemy with great Bravery, who immediately betook themſelves to flight, and eſcaped by the favour of the night. On our ſide there were but 5 Troopers killed or wounded; and a Captain, who by ſome Accident fell from his Horſe, is yet miſſing. We took 7 Priſoners; but know not yet what further Loſs the Enemy may have had. In the mean time Prince Eugene advancing with the reſt of the Army, came to Ticengo, where we poſted our ſelves very advantagiouſly between two Canals. His Highneſs having reſolved to attack Soncino, which was not above two Miles off, ſent the Baron of Iſelbach with a Detachment to take Poſt before the Caſtle, who the next day made two real, and as many falſe Attacks, and raiſed a Battery of Field Pieces, which began to play that night with ſuch Succeſs, that the Cannon of the Caſtle was diſmounted the day following. That day, being the 11th, 11 Deſerters came over to us from the Town, who reported, that the Gariſon had mutinied, and would have obliged the Governor to ſurrender; but he had with much difficulty appeaſed them, repreſenting to them what a Shame it would be to yield till our heavy Cannon at leaſt were brought up to fire againſt them. We had during theſe two days 36 Men killed and wounded. The 12th, in the morning, our Miners began to work, and Horſes were ſent to haſten the coming up of our heavy Artillery; but ſoon after the Beſieged beat a Parley, deſiring that they might march out, and be conducted to Cremona; which being refuſed, they ſurrendred in the evening at Diſcretion. The Gariſon conſiſted of 600 Men, among whom were 150 of our Men, ſome of whom had deſerted, and the reſt, being taken Priſoners, had, by the ill Uſage they met with, been obliged to enter into the Enemy's Service. We alſo took in this Place 2 Colours, ſeveral Pieces of Cannon, 6000 Weight of Powder, 5000 Sacks of Meal, a great quantity of Oats, with Hay and other Proviſions in great abundance, Bake-houſes, and an Hoſpital, that had been fitted up for the Service of the French Army, with all manner of Neceſſaries for thoſe Uſes. The 13th one of our Parties beat one of the Enemy's advanced Guards, killed Eleven of them, and took Four Priſoners, together with Twenty of their Horſes that were grazing near the Place where this Action happened. The 14th our heavy Artillery joined us, with 3000 Foot that had been left at Riva to guard it, beſides ſome Recruits, and a conſiderable number of Horſes to remount our Cavalry. The 15th we marched by break of day, and came to this Camp. The Enemy marched at the ſame time from Ombriano, having likewiſe made choice of this Place for their Camp; and ſome of their Troops attacked our advanced Guard, but were repulſed with Loſs; and finding themſelves prevented, they encamped at Fieſcho, within two Leagues of us. This day both Armies made a halt; but it is thought we ſhall not continue long in this Poſt, our General intending, as is believed, either to give Battle to the Enemy, or to attack Picighittone, which Place the French have ſtrongly fortified; and the taking of it would be of great Advantage to us in the beſieging either of Cremona or Lodi.

From the French Camp at Fieſcho, July 16. The Duke of Vendoſme came the 14th Inſtant from Chivas to our Camp at Ombriano; and having held a Council of War with the Grand Prior his Brother, it was reſolved we ſhould march to Romanengo. We accordingly decamped the next day, and paſſed the Serio; but the Germans having prevented us, and already taken Poſſeſſion of that Poſt, we came to this Camp, our Right being at Fieſcho, and our Left at Iſano. This day a Detachment of 600 Horſe was ſent to Uſtiano, a Poſt on the Oglio; and Orders were diſpatched to Monſieur Deſrouches, who marched yeſterday to Gazzolo with two Battalions of Foot, to remove from thence to Uſtiano. The Regiment of Belle-Iſle, and 3 Battalions of thoſe we had ſent to the Adda, have rejoined us; and we expect in two days Monſieur Albergotti with the Reinforcement from the Camp before Chivas. We are enlarging the Roads on our Right; and it is ſaid, we are to make a ſmall Motion that way, in order to cover Cremona and Picighittone. The Siege of Chivas, which is now under the Direction of the Duke de la Feuillade, goes on very ſlowly.

Vienna, July 18. The Two Hungarian Deputies, Viſa and Occolucciani, went from hence laſt night towards Hungary, with freſh Propoſals for appeaſing the Troubles in that Country. Count Wells ſet out two days ago towards Bamberg, where he is to confer with the Elector of Mentz, and afterwards to wait upon Prince Lewis of Baden, and then to proceed to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough's Camp, and to continue there the remaining part of the Campaign.

Francfort, July 26. Monſieur d'Almelo, Envoy from the States General, is returned hither from Swalbach, where he has been to confer with Prince Lewis of Baden, who intended to leave that Place this day, in order to repair to the Imperial Army, which is ſtill encamped at Lauterbourg. Four Regiments of Horſe have been ſent from thence to the other ſide of the Rhine, for the Conveniency of Forage. The French Army under the Marſhal de Villars continues near Weiſſembourg, from whence he has detached 3 Regiments of Horſe and 5 Battalions towards Fort Louis; and they are now encamped between that Place and Druſenheim, where they are making a new Line. Count Wells arrived here yeſterday from Vienna, and this day proceeded on his Journey towards the Duke of Marlborough's Camp.

From the Duke of Marlborough's Camp at Meldert, July 30. N. S. The Duke of Marlborough being informed, that ſeveral Poſts on the Dyle, between Louvain and the Village of Nider-Yſche, were ſlenderly guarded, reſolved, with the Advice of the Generals, to endeavour to force them, in order to the paſſing of that River: Accordingly a Detachment of 18 Battalions, commanded by the Count of Oxenſtiern, and 20 Squadrons, under the Command of the Duke of Wirtemberg, were ordered to advance yeſterday about 5 in the afternoon, with ſome Artillery and the Pontoons. At 11 at night the Army decamped from the Left, and followed this Detachment